

THE GRAIN GUIDE
FEB. 5, 1919
Vol. 4 No. 1

THE GRAIN GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

February 5, 1919

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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editor has just sent me The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the many problems that will have arisen from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Royal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None." A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is exclusively owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, commercial, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE T. CHIPPEN, Editor and Manager.
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Published by the Progressive Farmers, Ottawa, Canada, for the benefit of all farmers. Published weekly at 200 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Vol. III. February 5, 1919. No. 8.

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The Scrub Sire

Canada's Great Handicap in the Race for the European Meat Markets

CANADIAN Cattle have, during the past few years, increased in numbers to a point where advantage may be taken of the tremendous market for beef opening up in Europe. During the war, our exports grew, but to maintain and increase our present trade means that we must make a determined effort to bring about a general improvement in quality, and to provide in volume, beef of the standard demanded by this market. To effect this improvement, it is necessary to

Do Away With Scrub and Nondescript Sires

The Scrub Sire has undoubtedly done much to prevent a more healthy development of Canadian Agriculture. He is responsible for economic losses amounting to millions of dollars annually, for lean pocketbooks, unpaid mortgages and for much of the discontent upon many farms.

Good bulls are properly cared for, but scrub generally run at large and roam the country at will. By-laws will not keep them within bounds. Fences are almost valueless and the only effective remedy is castration. Many men who would be raisers of good cattle are powerless to prevent their herds and become discouraged. They become a very real public menace and a heavy "drag" upon the Live Stock Industry. Every intelligent farmer to-day owes it to himself and to the cattle business of the country to

Use a Pure Bred Bull—Blood Counts

"A good bull is more than half the herd, but a scrub is mighty near all of it." This statement made by a practical stockman is correct. In all animal life the tendency is to revert to lower levels but by the use of good sires this is not only counteracted, but improvement will result because of the impress the sire makes upon the progeny. If the sire be a scrub the tendency to go back is intensified and in a very few generations herds deteriorate and become absolute nondescripts.

That "Like Tends To Beget Like" has been proved beyond doubt. Many great herds carry the mark of some noted bull. Conformation, thickness and evenness of flesh, uniformity and quality may be stamped upon progeny by a good sire, whereas the very opposite characteristics follow in the path of the scrub.

The world's valuable markets are captured and held by cattle bearing the characters mentioned. The great beef-producing countries are the shrewdest and keenest buyers of high class bulls. The Argentine, one of our chief competitors, does not hesitate to pay the price and as a result it is able to hold annually the greatest bull show in the world. The bulls are valued because their progeny produces a high quality beef product which is in demand upon the world's best markets. It has been demonstrated that "It Pays to Pay for Quality." Canada's future depends largely upon the development of the Live Stock Industry, consequently, The Scrub Sire Must Go. Therefore, *conserve and build up the herds—improve quality—wash thoroughly.*

Use a Pure Bred Bull

In newly settled parts of the country and in districts in which farmers are unable to purchase pure bred bulls for themselves

THE DOMINION LIVE STOCK BRANCH WILL LOAN GOOD Sires

to associations organized in accordance with specified regulations.

During the past five years over 2000 bulls have been loaned to farmers' associations under this system.

Farmers desiring to form an Association for the purpose of procuring sires for the season of 1919 should write immediately for booklet No. 3, issued by the Live Stock Branch. To be certain of receiving consideration, applications should be forwarded before March 1st. Address enquiries to R. S. Hamer, Chief of Cattle Division, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.



Live Stock Branch

**Dominion of Canada, Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA, CANADA**

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 6, 1919

The Tariff Burden

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has considered the tariff planks in the Farmers' Platform and last week issued an official reply thereto. The manufacturers' reply insofar as it appeared in the public press is reproduced elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. It should be kept and studied side by side with the Farmers' Platform. Before considering in detail the manufacturers' pronouncement it is well to look at the protective tariff and know just what it is, how it works and whom it benefits. The protective tariff system as we have it in Canada today was inaugurated in 1879 and has ever since been known as the National Policy of High Protection. The protective system is simply the imposition of taxes varying from 20 to 60 per cent, or more, upon imported goods. On similar goods made in Canada the protective tariff enables the manufacturer to increase his selling price to the consumer practically by the amount of the tariff tax. This is what the protective tariff was created for, and naturally the manufacturers have used it to increase their selling price to the highest possible limit.

As a result of the protective tariff farmers and other consumers have been forced to pay Canadian manufacturers a very much higher price for their goods than they would have to pay if there were no protective tariff. Though the rate of the tariff tax varies on different articles, it may safely be assumed that the farmer is forced to pay at least 25 per cent. more for his necessities on account of the protective tariff. This tariff tax is no extra burden upon the farmer and his family estimated at from \$200 per farm upward, annually. This protective tariff tax brings no benefit to the farmer, but gives much additional revenue and profit to the manufacturer. It protects the manufacturer from outside competition but forces the farmer to pay toll to the manufacturer on a very large proportion of what he buys.

Some More Convenient Time

The main argument which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association advances against the tariff demands of the Farmers' Platform is that the present is not a wise nor safe time to lower the tariff. This argument may be accepted as pure camouflage. So far as the manufacturers are concerned there never was and never will be a time when they will be willing to lower the tariff in any way, shape or form. They want the tariff as high as they can get it and to be kept there as long as it is possible. Before the war, the manufacturers' argument was that it would ruin their industries to lower the tariff. After the war began the patriotic argument was used to the very extreme limit to discourage internal controversies while we were fighting the enemy. Now that the war is over the argument is that we should use all our energies for reconstruction and not disrupt our industries. As soon as the reconstruction period is over there will be some other argument.

When the protective tariff was first established it was to be for only a few years, to build up our "infant industries." But these infant industries never grew up, and they never will grow up. One delegate at the Brandon Convention likened these infant industries to a calf that was allowed to suck the cow. The calf never wanted to wean and soon required two cows instead of one to feed it. That is exactly the case with the infant industries. They will

never willingly give up their tariff crutches and stand upon their own feet. The crutches must be taken from them forcibly.

As a matter of fact, there never was a time when the tariff could be lowered with less danger to our manufacturing institutions. They have enjoyed, during the war, a period of unparalleled profits and are stronger financially than ever in the history of Canada. Now is the time above all others when tariff readjustment will cause the least interference in the growth and development of manufacturing.

The manufacturers state they are anxious to build up a large export trade. Their export business is conducted upon a free trade basis. They get a rebate from the Federal treasury of 93 per cent. of the duty paid on all the raw materials entering into the exported products. In the foreign market they compete on a free trade basis with the manufacturing industries of the United States and have always been able to hold their own and conduct a profitable trade. If they can meet the American manufacturers and successfully compete with them on a free trade basis in the foreign market, there is no good reason why they cannot compete in the Canadian market as well. No figures or facts have ever been produced by the manufacturers to prove that competition at home is any more serious to them than competition in the foreign market.

The Need of Revenue

The manufacturers in their official statement point out that the tariff last year produced 83 per cent. of the total revenue of Canada, and urge that this method of collecting the revenue be maintained. They conveniently forget that both the United States and Great Britain have found it absolutely necessary to collect the bulk of their taxes by direct taxation instead of depending upon taxes on consumption. The Farmers' Platform provides for additional taxes that may be necessary. The farmers have always paid the largest share of taxation, but their taxes have not gone to the public treasury.

As a matter of fact, the tariff could be reduced very largely and still produce more revenue than it does today. In many cases the tariff is so high that it shuts out practically all imports and consequently eliminates the revenue from this source. If it is merely the revenue question that is worrying the manufacturers, that could easily be solved. If an excise duty were levied upon Canadian-made goods equal to the tariff tax it would produce endless revenue. But the manufacturers would oppose this because it would do away with the protective element in the tariff by which they enjoy large profits.

The revenue argument against tariff reduction is no longer a strong one since the Income Tax and the Business Profits Tax have been inaugurated. The Farmers' Platform propose a tax upon unimproved land values, which would produce a large revenue. The inheritance tax would also produce some revenue and at the same time curtail the huge fortunes being built up in Canada. There is plenty of money in Canada and the Income Tax properly applied will find a much larger fund than it is now producing.

The Destruction of Industries

The manufacturers in their official statement paint a dismal picture of conditions that must follow the reduction of the tariff. It may be stated here that the farmers have

no antagonism towards the manufacturing industries of Canada. They have shown this by their purchases. In fact, it is the purchases of the farmers that have built up our manufacturing industries. The farmers do not believe the manufacturers' statement that tariff reduction will ruin our industries. There is no reason why they should believe it. The manufacturers have consistently refused to publish their balance sheets or to give any facts and figures by which their financial condition may be judged. The few industries whose profit and loss statements have been published have shown profits absolutely fabulous. In the absence of facts it can only be assumed that the other industries have done equally as well. The Canadian manufacturers are not paying any higher wages than the Americans, and certainly are paying no higher wages than they are forced to do. The organized farmers are quite willing to join with the manufacturers in a demand that their raw materials be placed on the free list as well as all machinery, so that they will have no handicap whatever in facing foreign competition. This argument on the destruction of industries is a mere bogey used to frighten the voters of Canada. But it is too simple a device. The farmers are growing wiser and are harder to scare than in the past.

Both Parties Favored Tariff

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association argues that because both political parties supported the tariff in the past it must therefore be right. This childish argument may carry some weight with the ignorant and the innocent, but to those acquainted with the political history of Canada, it merely recalls the political corruption which the protective tariff has been largely responsible for. It is a fact beyond dispute that the protected interests have contributed heavily to the political campaign funds of both the Liberal and Conservative parties. Neither party ever dared to adopt, when in power, an openly antagonistic attitude towards the protective tariff, though in opposition they both talked lower tariff. They knew that the protected interests would throw their huge financial strength on the side of their opponents and hurl them from power. The protected interests were determined to retain the tariff, and for that reason they controlled both political parties through their campaign fund contributions. By this means, the organized manufacturers of Canada have controlled the fiscal system of this country for the past 40 years. They are determined that they will still maintain their control. There is only one way they can do it and that is by the generous distribution of the huge profits which they have accumulated. The voting strength of the manufacturers is very small. But by means of their great financial strength they are able to control politicians, political parties, newspapers and other agencies that influence public opinion.

Farmers and Manufacturers

The Canadian manufacturers, in their official statement, take considerable credit to themselves for the part which they played in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. No person will wish to deny them full credit, but at the same time, it may as well be stated that their services in no way surpass those rendered by the farmers of Canada. High prices ruled in all manufactured products the same as in farm products, and

encourage production, there was the dual incentive of patriotism and price.

The manufacturers should remember that they had a very decided advantage in their war work which farmers did not, and in the very nature of things, never can enjoy. Prices for everything that the manufacturers produced were adjusted to allow a good margin of profit. Frost, wind, hail and drought did not affect their output and their profit was large and steady. On the other hand the farmer had all the forces of nature to contend with and in the prairie provinces the 1918 crop was half ruined, entailing terrific financial losses to the farmers. Such calamities as this the manufacturers did not have to contend with, but they are not willing to consider or to realize the enemies farmers have to combat in their daily work.

It is all very well for the manufacturers to talk about maintaining the tariff where it is when it simply means a continuance of their profits. They absolutely refuse to look at the farmer's side of the question. The extra profits which the manufacturers are making and will make by the operation of the tariff very largely come out of the pockets of the farmers. Already prices of farm produce are beginning to fall and world conditions indicate that there will be a steady decline. The only salvation for the farmer is to lower his cost of production. In order to bring this about he must be able to buy his necessities at a lower price than he has been paying.

But instead of these prices going down, a very large proportion of them are still increasing. There are many indications that Canadian manufacturers in certain lines are combining to hold up prices in order to secure abnormal profits. It is possible for them to combine in this way because of the shelter of the protective tariff, and it has been done many times in the past generation. The result of this is that the farmer is going to be caught between high prices for his necessities and low prices for his crops. It is purely as a matter of self-defence that the farmer demands the tariff be lowered, so that his cost of living and his cost of production will be reduced. Unless the cost of production and the cost of living comes down steadily the farmer will shortly be in the worst position, financially, he has faced for the past 20 years. He would be foolish if he did not protest against the burdens of the tariff tax which is imposed upon him.

We believe we know the mind of the farmer and the conditions under which he struggles well enough to state that there will be no acceptance of the manufacturers' plea to leave things as they are. The farmers have organized for self-protection, and if they do not use their power to secure a square deal they are not worthy of Canadian citizenship.

Farmers Ask No Protection

Resolutions opposing the fixing of a price on the 1919 wheat crop were passed at both the Brandon and Edmonton conventions. These resolutions were published in full in The Guide in the convention reports. They are so important, however, as to warrant re-published, with some of the arguments advanced in opposition to the principle of price fixing. The resolution passed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was as follows:—

Whereas, the fixing of the price of wheat was a war measure for the steadyng of the market and the keeping down of the high cost of living; and

Whereas, while we view with a large measure of concern the restoration of conditions which make possible speculation in the handling of our chief food product, yet we feel that the continuation of a fixed price might unduly bear on the consumer and thus afford a measure of protection to the producer;

Therefore, be it resolved that we reaffirm our stand taken at previous conventions, and which is on record, as being opposed to any form of protection, and that we do not ask for a fixed price for 1919.

The resolution passed by the United Farmers of Alberta demanded legislation against speculation in grain and grain products:—

Whereas, the fixing of the price of wheat was a war measure for the steadyng of the market and the keeping down of the high cost of living; and

Whereas, while we view with a large measure of concern the restoration of an open market that will make speculation possible in the handling of our chief food product, yet we realize that the continuation of a fixed price on wheat might unduly bear on the consumer; and

Whereas, we, as producers, are willing that the prices of our products be governed by the law of supply and demand, but protest against scalpers and speculators taking toll which frequently amounts to more than the profits of the producer;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Alberta, in convention assembled, demand that legislation be passed confining the dealing in all grains on exchanges or elsewhere, to cash grain and sales for actual future delivery of grain and grain products; and that steps be taken to provide the necessary credit to finance all farmers who have grain for sale until such time as they desire to market same."

In passing the above resolutions the organized farmers reaffirmed their stand taken at previous conventions against special privilege. It was urged by delegates that the farmers have always stood for a free and

open market. Just as the fixing of the price of wheat to keep it down during the war, while the price of everything he had to buy was allowed to soar without limit, was an unfair discrimination against the farmer, so the fixing of the price of wheat now to keep it up would be unfair to the consumer.

With good crops in 1919 the Canadian exportable surplus might be more than 200,000,000 bushels. This would have to be sold on the open market in competition with wheat from Australia and the Argentine, whose surplus, accumulated during the war, will be disposed of for whatever it will bring. The difference between the price received and the price guaranteed would have to be made up by the government out of general taxes. This would be a straight case of bousing an industry out of the Federal treasury. Should they fall to the temptation, declared several speakers, the organized farmers would be setting the seal of their approval upon a principle which they have always resolutely opposed. They would be cutting the ground from under their own feet in the fight against special privilege, besides laying themselves open to the charge of profiteering and to causing the high cost of living. They would be putting themselves in the same class with the protected interests.



From Khaki Back to Mufti

THE question is recurring many times these days, after losing eye-sight or limbs, after the excitement of one or two or three years of life in the front line trenches, after shell-shock or disability, are our Canadian soldiers "coming back?" Can they, even if totally unable to ever resume their pre-war occupation, take a man's place in civilian life again? The opinions of those who attempt to reply are as widely different as they are possible to be.

Perhaps a brief sketch of the system of soldiers' re-establishment as carried out in Canada is necessary here. Early in 1918 there was formed a new department of the government to take the place of the Military

Hospitals Commission. It is known as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. On another page is a chart which shows the chain of responsibilities governing this department from the minister, Sir James Lougheed, down to the various vocational classes scattered throughout the Dominion. The aim of the department is to fit a man to again take his place as a self-supporting and responsible citizen before he loses the support of the government. The course of training usually extends for the period of six months to one year. The courses are planned with thought to practicability and suitability for fitting the returned soldier for immediate and remunerative skilled occupation.

Three Branches of Work

The work of re-education falls naturally into three branches:

- 1.—Ward occupational work.
- 2.—Occupational therapy.
- 3.—Industrial re-training.

The first branch of the work is carried on at the bedside of the men who come back for hospital treatment. The hospital staff includes trained instructors who have charge of this work. It fills two objects first, it takes the mind of the invalid away from his illness, and from dwelling upon the horrors of his experience, and second, the handcraft, weaving, basketry, lace-binding, clay and wood modelling help to flex and stiffen muscles.

In all hospitals and sanitariums schools have been established under competent staffs, where all soldiers, whether they are able to go back to their former occupations or not may study. Here commercial studies, civil service, wood working, and boot and shoe repairing are taught. The curative value of having mind and body engaged in interesting and congenial work, during convalescence is now fully recognized by all. A special six-months' course has been established at Toronto University by

Is Canada's Re-Training of her Invalided and Disabled Soldiers for Civil Life Adequate?—By Mary P. McCallum



Men at Toronto engaged in gardens in their Re-Training School.

the Invalided Soldiers' Commission for the training of young women as instructors of occupational therapy. These trained instructors are now rendering service in the various military convalescent hospitals throughout Canada.

The third branch of the work is for those who through disability or illness cannot go back to their former occupation. A man who wishes to take the course appears before the Disabled Soldiers' Training Board, which comprises a trained vocational officer, a vocational medical officer, and one or

wide as the variety of existing occupations themselves. Roughly they consist of commercial, including, book-keeping, stenography and civil service; agriculture, with special attention to mixed farming, animal husbandry, farm mechanics and gardening or poultry raising; coal mining for experienced miners, leading to "Miner's Certificate," "Overman's Certificate," and "Manager's Certificate"; course in surveying leading to "Mine Surveyor's Certificate," and "Land Surveyor's Certificate"; courses in mechanical shop



The gas-traction courses are especially popular. These Veterans are plowing at a farm near Calgary.

more members of the vocational advisory board, men prominent in business and labor circles, where his case is considered individually. A recommendation is sent to Ottawa, and after concurrence by the final Soldiers' Settlement Board, the soldier is placed in the re-training centre and his work of re-adjustment begins. The variety of training courses is as

work with attention to machine shop practice, automobile mechanics, gas engine operation, steam engineering, heating plant operation, typewriter repair, and oxy-acetylene welding; courses in wood working, carpentry and joinery, mill work, cabinet making and carving; courses in drafting, architectural, mechanical railway and commercial design; applied electricity,

switchboard, power-station work, battery repair and ignition systems in connection with automobile mechanics; courses for those who wish to become public school teachers, teachers of seasonal arts and teachers of commercial subjects, miscellaneous courses include building inspection and clerk of works, sanitary inspection, telegraph, both railroad and commercial, moving-picture operator, trunk manufacturing and repair, grain inspection and grain buying, cooking and baking, commercial advertising, pictorial bill board painting, sign painting, tailoring, bartending and shoe and harness repairing.

During the period of training, which lasts from six months to one year, an allowance is made to the soldier and his dependents. There is much divergence of opinion as to the adequacy of the allowance made. There can be no doubt but that the taxpayers of Canada would wish the disabled soldier to take his training, and at the same time be assured that his dependents were adequately maintained. The Returned Soldiers' Employment Board is given the responsibility of placing the trained soldier in congenial and suitable employment. An industrial survey of the chief industries or commercial centres in the various military districts has been begun. In Calgary a separate form is kept for each business place. On it is all manner of useful information, including the names and addresses of the members of the firm, the number of employees, detailed statement of the work and compensation of each employee, detailed description of positions vacant, etc., etc. This provides the Invalided Soldiers' Commission with the means at hand of placing returned men, and of directing the training of others.

Vocational Statistics

According to the statistics of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, complete to September, 1,347 disabled Canadian soldiers, unable because of injuries received in their country's service to go back to their former occupations, have been re-trained for new occupations and established in civilian life. In addition to the number already graduated from industrial re-education courses, there are 1,877 disabled men taking such courses at the present time. Exclusive of the above numbers 5,000 men have been approved for such courses. This gives some idea of the tremendous work re-training in. Demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force will not materially affect the work of this department for many months to come. Men are enrolling for training as they

Continued on Page 24



A view in winter of the surface of the reclaimed fields of the Northern Territories.

Great Clydesdale Sires

ARTICLE II.

HIAWATHA," 10667, was a typical "Prince of Wales" horse. He was bred by a Mr. Hunter, Garfield, Maine, Steamer, and was got by "Prince Robert," 7155, already referred to, while his dam was a very fine mare, "Old Darling," 7365, winner of numerous prizes at Steamer show, and got by a local horse named "Auch-beach Tom," 877, which left very good stock. His grand dam was "Peggy," 2817, by "Lord Lyon," 488, and one of the strong points of the produce of "Hiawatha" was an ideal formation of hind leg. He was a horse which arrived at maturity very slowly. His sire's dam was a notable breeding mare got by "Sted's Prince Charlie," 428. All her produce were much above the average, but when young they showed a good deal of daylight below them. "Hiawatha" inherited this characteristic. When he did mature and thicken down he proved a most formidable show-yard competitor. In fact it cannot be denied that he was the greatest show-yard Clydesdale that ever lived. He won both Cawdor Cups in 1915. These two animals were "Drumcross Radiant," 18323 and Mr. Brooks' "Lady Betty." (V. 25, p. 23).



"Hiawatha," 10667.

breeding horse got by "Hiawatha" was James Gray's "Apakwa," 14567, still alive, whose produce, son and daughter, won both Cawdor Cups in 1915. These two animals were "Drumcross Radiant," 18323 and Mr. Brooks' "Lady Betty." (V. 25, p. 23).

"Royal Favorite," 10690

"Royal Favorite," 10690, is still alive—in the hands of his breeder A. Dewar, Arapri, Port of Monteith, Stirlingshire. Not a show horse, in the strict sense of the term, although not without showyard distinction, "Royal Favorite" has for very many years held a prominent place among Clydesdale sires. He is a thick, well-ribbed, sound-limbed horse, and breeds very true to the old Clydesdale type. His sire, "Royal Gartly," 2644, won the Cawdor Cup in 1896, and again in 1898. He was of "Prince of Wales" descent on both sides, his sire, "Mount Royal," 8065, being a grandson of that great horse through "St. Lawrence," 3220, and his dam was by "Prince Lawrence," another grandson of "Prince of Wales," 671. "Royal Gartly" was an ideal Clydesdale in respect of formation of feet and pasterns, and quality of limbs. His bones

were flat, broad and thin. He had a beautiful hind leg and very clean sharply defined hocks. He was rather lacking in a masculine character in front, his head and neck being rather of a feminine character. He bred very good stock but, unfortunately, died early. "Royal Favorite" has been sire of two notable Cawdor Cup winners, "Bewland Tek," 14838, and his own sister "Harrowstone Phyllis," 37801.

"Darnley," 806

This is our opinion is the greatest of all great Clydesdale sires. Alas in respect of type, character, individual merit, wearing quality and enduring influence on the breed, "Darnley" (1872-1896), was to our thinking, the

the show of 1882, and the larvalis prize mare, "Louise," 5341. A group by "Prince of Wales," 672, was second, and a group by "Lord Lyon," 488, third. Between 1878 and 1888, inclusive, "Darnley" served mares at his owner's stables at a fee of £10, foal or no foal; in 1884, 1885 and 1886 he travelled in the Rhine of Galloway, on similar terms, and left a very large number of foals. These sold at what were then regarded as record prices. Besides these honors "Darnley" was second at the Royal International Show, at Kilburn, in 1879, and he was first at the Royal, at Carlisle, in 1880. Individually, "Darnley" was of a beautiful dark dappled bay color, with a minimum of white markings. He was distinctly a well-balanced horse, and when at maturity and on his season, weighed 2,240 pounds. He was a magnificent walker—it took a very good man to travel alongside "Darnley." He was not a phenomenal mover when trotting. As a rule the progeny of

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"Darnley" could beat the progeny of "Darnley" at that game. He was inclined to "dash" his fore-feet when trotting. His defects were a somewhat "pony" formation of head, and drooping quarters with forearms and thighs rather lacking in muscular development. But taking him as a horse and balancing up all his points, "Darnley" was an ideal draft horse, and once seen never forgotten. He did not carry the field by storm, but the longer his points were examined and he was inspected, the better he was liked. His progeny were characterized by amazing family resemblance. A bunch of two-year-old fillies by him carried off all the prizes at the H. and A. S. show at Perth, in 1887. His most notable son as a sire was

"Prince of Wales," 1467. This horse was bred by Robert Craig (1878-1898), of Flashwood, Dalry, Ayrshire, in 1878. This notable horse was bought as a yearling by Andrew Montgomery, for £85. His dam was "Flashwood Sally," 60, already named. He was in the main very like his sire, but of a bay color. He inherited from his dam a tendency to shortness in hind pasterns, and his progeny, rather than

Continued on Page 14

"Flashwood," 1467. This horse was bred by Robert Craig (1878-1898), of Flashwood, Dalry, Ayrshire, in 1878. This notable horse was bought as a yearling by Andrew Montgomery, for £85. His dam was "Flashwood Sally," 60, already named. He was in the main very like his sire, but of a bay color. He inherited from his dam a tendency to shortness in hind pasterns, and his progeny, rather than

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"Flashwood," 1467.

"Flashwood," 1467.



To the Obstacles of Distances which the Primary Term are added Artificial Freight Obstacles, Natural Obstacles, Fuel Obstacles, Shipping and Banking Obstacles to His Progress Disengagement.

Economic Theories-True and False

ECONOMICS will have fulfilled its practical mission when it has convinced beyond question and universally established this very simple proposition: "The wealth of men consists in the abundance of commodities."

Man is originally destitute of everything. Between this destitution and the satisfaction of his wants there exist a multitude of obstacles which labor, assisted by genius, enables him to surmount. He succeeds in overcoming these obstacles, or in diminishing their force, by the employment of his strength and his facilities. It is clear that he would progress more rapidly if these obstacles were not in his way. Yet those who mistake scarcity for abundance are apt to accept the same fallacy under another aspect, and mistake the very obstacles to his material prosperity for the cause of that prosperity.

The Doctrine of Protection

We may say in a general way that industry is an effort followed by a result. But which constitutes prosperity? Is it the effort itself, or is it the result of the effort? In order to produce wealth should we strive to increase the amount of effort and to diminish the amount of product? Or should we endeavor to reduce the amount of effort and at the same time increase the volume of products? If effort is the measure of wealth then every obstacle which has the effect of increasing labor and limiting production, such as special privileges, monopolies, trusts, combines, bounties, restrictions, suppression of inventions, abandonment of popular education, the destruction of machinery and the non-use of modern motive powers are proper aids to it and should be taken full advantage of.

This is the doctrine upon which the whole system of protection reposes, and may be briefly stated as follows:

The more men work, the richer they become;

The more difficulties there are to be overcome, the more work there is;

Therefore, the more difficulties there are to be overcome the richer men become.

Contradicted by Universal Practice

But the universal practice of mankind is just the opposite of this. You never see a man, unless perhaps a member of the I.W.W. who labors in any department, be he farmer, manufacturer, merchant, mechanic, salesman, soldier or philosopher, who does not devote all the powers of his mind and strength of body to work better, to work with more rapidity, to work more economically, to work to greater advantage, to become an expert in his line—in a word, to accomplish more with less.

He welcomes labor-saving inventions and powerful machinery which increase the force of man, exchange and transportation facilities which give him the advantages derived from natural conditions in different parts of the world, intelligence which enlightens, experience which proves, and competition which stimulates.

In fact, human intelligence consists in endeavoring to increase the proportion which the end bears to the means, and which product bears to labor; for

Obstacles to Progress can never be the Cause of Material Prosperity—By A. S. Handicap

this is the path of progress to the ideal of perfection.

Obstacles Under Progress

A few years ago the ordinary method of reaching the West was by the overland trail. Between starting-point and destination were rivers, sloughs, alkali beds, forests, wild animals, hostile bands, scarcity of water, insect pests, uncertain trails, adverse climatic conditions—in a word, obstacles—which interposed themselves, and to overcome which it was necessary for the pioneer to employ many expedients and to expend much time and energy. No one who ever made the trip in the early days will deny that much better progress could have been made if these obstacles had not existed.

On his journey through life man has many natural obstacles to overcome and difficulties to surmount. He has to provide himself with food, to protect himself from the inclemency of the weather, to preserve himself from or cure himself of various ailments. Hunger, thirst, disease, heat, cold, moisture, are so many obstacles strewn along his pathway. In a state of isolation he would have to overcome all of them unaided, and pleased indeed would he be if they were less numerous and formidable, or happier still if they did not exist at all.

In society, owing to the division of labor and the adoption of a system of exchange, man does not combat all these obstacles personally, but employs himself in removing one or some of them for the benefit of himself and fellowmen, while others in turn attack other obstacles for the same purpose.

A False Doctrine of Progress

It is clear that, considered generally, it would be better for society—that is for the people as a whole—the nation as well as for individuals—that obstacles to progress should be as few and feeble as possible. Yet we find a class of men in our midst who confound wants with wealth, consider obstacles as causes of national wealth, and who not only look upon natural obstacles as sources of general prosperity, but support the setting up of artificial ones by legislation.

Anyone summing up the obstacle which it is his special business to overcome for the sake of others as well as himself grows to see in it the immediate source of his own wealth, and sells his soul for gain and material comfort, and is upheld in his unrighteous exchange by those mistaken men who claim that obstacles are wealth. The greater, the more formidable, the more keenly this obstacle is felt, the greater will be the remuneration which his fellow-men will be disposed or compelled to give him for the removal of the obstacle.

The doctor, for example, does not halo his own bread, or make his own coat, or even compound his own prescriptions. Others do this for him, and in return he treats the disease with which his patients are afflicted. The more numerous, severe and frequent

“flu” cases are, the more others consent to and are obliged to contribute to his increasing bank account.

Regarding it from this view-point, “flu,” that modern scourge to human life and happiness, becomes a cause of material prosperity to the individual doctor. The same applies all round. The railroad and the steamship derive their profits from the obstacle called distance; the milling companies and packing plants from that called hunger, though it will be noted that during the war the farmers’ profits from this obstacle were restricted by legislation; the woolen, the boot and shoe, and the hardware manufacturer from the cold; the rubber companies from dampness; the cotton companies from heat—just as the doctor grows rich upon the diseases of men.

It is quite true, therefore, that every trade or calling has an immediate (though selfish) interest in the continuation, yes even in the extension, of the special obstacle which it is his business to combat, and it has members who are immoral enough to take advantages of this interest.

Theorists and Politicians

Theorists make their appearance, and formulating a system of selfishness on these individual desires, tell us: Want, or scarcity is wealth; labor is wealth; obstacles to material prosperity are prosperity; to multiply obstacles is to support industry.

Then politicians enter on the scene. They have the disposal of the public force known as legislation—and what could be more natural than for them to adopt the protective system, and to use their legislative powers for developing and multiplying obstacles for the benefit of the selfish Big Interests in return for financial and political support at elections.

It has been said that man in his journey from the cradle to the grave has many natural obstacles to overcome and difficulties to surmount, and it will be generally admitted that no one has more of them than the pioneer western farmer. These natural inconveniences and hindrances arise chiefly out of climatic, location and production conditions.

Rising Obstacles in the Farmer’s Way

It is only reasonable to require that the government of an agricultural country should give every possible assistance to the struggling homesteader in fighting and overcoming natural drawbacks, but such is not the case in Western Canada. On the contrary, every necessity that the settler requires to use in his bitter life-and-death struggle for a home against natural obstacles is loaded by the Dominion parliament with an artificial, legislative, protective tariff obstacle that taxes his pocket and courage to the limit. He is often forced to deprive his wife and family of the ordinary necessities and comforts of life through not being able to pay the obstacle tribute levied on him by national

law, but payable to grasping private interests.

Similar conditions almost stagger him when he seeks to secure the necessary things to enable him to successfully fight the natural obstacles of his location—distance. The cost of the removal of the artificial freight obstacles, express obstacles, fuel obstacles, shipping obstacles and banking obstacles, placed in the way of securing these helps impoverishes him to such an extent that he becomes discouraged and fails to overcome the natural obstacles between him and success and degenerates below the “exemptives” line and strives for a bare existence only, whereas under proper conditions he would have developed into a good farmer and valuable citizen. The maddening part of it is that every artificial obstacle that the western farmer has to contend with is a tax collector, not for the government, but for a few grasping millionaires.

Labor the Please, Not the End

These profiteers carry on this obstacle business under the plea that they are creating labor, and that labor is itself natural wealth. But labor is not an end, but a means. For example, the duty was taken off light tractors during the war, and the removal of this obstacle caused greatly increased production. Besides the extended acreage of 1918, a great portion of the crop on which was unfortunately frozen, it is stated that one western province alone has increased her crop area for 1919 by over two million acres. Now the manufacturers want the duty reimposed—the obstacle restored—no thought there were nothing more at stake than an opportunity of labor, for of course they have no regard for proletarian profits.

Is this a complete view of the subject? Has the light tractor relation only with those who make it? Has it no relation with those who use it? Is the sole and ultimate destiny of this machine simply to be made? Is not its relation to the immense increase of acreage for production already made and to its possibility for the future of more importance nationally than the labor and profit arising from the tariff obstacle that restricted and almost prohibited its use? Should these things be preferred to the great “abundance of commodities” in sight?

Wages and the Cost of Living

It might also be pointed out that, in producing more cottons, more woolens and more iron goods at high prices, protected by obstacles, instead of producing more wheat and other agricultural products with obstacles removed, and the conclusion that obstacles that make labor produce national prosperity, the protectionist forgets to tell us the high wages mean high cost of living that the extra price on the consumer for the benefit of the manufacturers, robbery, even if levied under cover of law, and that dear production is waste and consequent national impoverishment.

Moreover, labor never remains pleased. If one obstacle is removed, does battle with another, and

Continued on Page 42

United Farmers of Alberta

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta
by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

It's Up to the Farmers

ONE might say that in the organized farmers we have an association that is adequate to the situation, and that sees the great work that must be done in the building of a mighty democracy, that it is intelligent enough and unselfish enough to select a leadership that will guide it safely past the obstacles which are liable to destroy it; that will keep it clear from entangling political alliances; that will manage its business institutions in a just, safe and economic manner; that it will adapt itself to the local needs of its members, and as time goes on it will gradually solve the great economic, social, provincial and national problems in such a way as to be best suited to a really free and intelligent people. But will all this be done?

When we review the work that the farmers have accomplished along these lines, beginning with the Grain Growers back in 1903, and when we contrast the chaotic condition existing among the farmers a dozen years ago with our present condition; when we realize the amount of work that has been done through our business organization, in the organization of the grain business, and the substantial position of that institution today, we are not inclined to be disengaged. But the farmers have only just begun to act in a "collective capacity." The great burden of their work lies before them. In order to accomplish this work the farmer's habits of thinking must be transformed; leaders must be developed; the standard of public opinions must be raised; financial institutions must be managed and maintained; policies of the organization to be followed relating to other organizations must be determined, and errors in any one of these and many other fields may result in disaster. Have we sufficient intelligence and patriotism and self-denial to be equal to the occasion? It is up to the farmers!—S. S. Dunham, ex-vice-president.

U.F.A. Fees Out of Co-operative Profits

It has been reported to the U.F.A. Central office that some U.F.A. locals engaged in co-operative trading are paying the fees of members out of the profits which accrue to the members on their trading. As some of the farmers' co-operative organizations in the States have adopted this plan in regard to their educational associations, the U.F.A. Central secretary recently asked C. Rice-Jones for some further information on the subject in view of his recent tour of the States, studying the activities of U.S. farmers' organizations. Mr. Rice-Jones' reply is as follows:

"I think any policy of local co-operative associations of the U.G.G. automatically paying men's dues to the U.F.A. out of profits would be a mistake and in the long run, instead of strengthening the U.F.A., would destroy it.

"Volume of membership alone is of no use without active service. Our organizations have suffered in the past because a large percentage of the rank and file have been indifferent. I believe that when matters of public interest, such as increase of freight rates, etc., are under consideration the government have their ears to the ground and get reports from their agents in the country as to whether there is really any particular interest being taken by the rank and file of the farmers' organizations, or whether the requests are merely coming from the central bodies—and I feel certain that wide-spread discussion of questions of this kind all through the locals considerably strengthens the hand of the central organization, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture is strong with matters of this kind.

"Local interest cannot be created by being automatically paid in by co-operative associations or by the U.G.G. The very work of canvassing year by year for their dues, all secretaries or members of local bodies established for this purpose, the effort of stimulating interest in educational work, as my

experience is that if a man can be persuaded to join for two or three years he generally comes along after that and pays his dues up without canvassing—or at least on being asked for them—and can gradually be persuaded to attend meetings. The collection of the dues locally necessitates a certain amount of organization to make a successful local. The tendency to create a spirit of organization no doubt leads to individual discussions between local secretaries and others who are canvassing, and tends to bring in members to meetings. In my opinion, it is only by increasing the attendance at local meetings and emphasizing the necessity of every farmer taking an active part in the discussion of the questions which are of national interest, and particular interest to the farmers that we can hope to obtain the best results for the farmers through the U.F.A.

"When H. W. Wood and I were visiting the farmers' organizations in the States last spring, we ran across one or two organizations which had adopted the policy of paying up the dues for their members, and from what information we could gather I am satisfied that the policy was working against the best interest of these organizations rather than helping them."

The Fight for Justice

We are at the dawn of another year's campaign. The campaign which we are now entering is commonly known as reconstruction. Reconstruction means to us, democratic reform. A reform in which the U.F.A. have a great part to fulfil. It is vitally important that the farmers of our province answer to the call of our organization. We have many enemies to combat with, disguised and otherwise.

If we are going to be victorious in our efforts for the establishment of democratic principles, which mean special privileges for none, we have no other alternative but to form ourselves into one formidable body and stand for justice, for the workers of our country, and to help to lay a true democratic foundation upon which humanity can live.

We have not only got to form our selves into an organized body of producers and consumers, but as our past experience has demonstrated to us, it is imperative that we should also form ourselves into a legislative body to take care of our resolutions, and see they are not easily conducted to the waste paper basket when they get to parliament.

It does not matter how good our leaders may be, their success depends upon the support we can give them through our locals. The laws as yet, are made for the upholding of the privileges of the few; the few employ, while all the many can do, is to obey. All the justice the plain people have they have had to fight for. We have no selfish ends in view. We are merely continuing the fight for justice and humanity as our forefathers did before us. We ask one thing of you, Brother Farmer, stop and think. Read "Deep Furrows," look back at our past experience, and now look into the future. Apply this to conscience and act accordingly.—Henry Bushby, Crystal Valley Local, Barrie.

Our Farmer-Fishermen

The fishermen of this district, some 70 in number, who are also farmers (fishing during the winter season), have organized a Union for the purpose of buying the material used in their trade and selling their products, fish (and farm products), collectively.

A constitution and by-laws have been duly drawn up, and trustees elected. We are about to apply for a charter for the union to enable us to do business on a legal basis.

We do not propose to sell shares (if this is not legally necessary), but simply

to card up members (charging the necessary initiation fee). Every one engages in the business of fishing and farming in this district. We have at present 60 members. I am informed through official circles that in the three western provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, there are over 10,000 men engaged in the occupation of fishing during some part of the year; and most of these men are also farmers. These fishermen are the play-things at present of the fish companies and dealers, being exploited to the limit by the buyers, owing to lack of organization among themselves. A tremendous amount of discontent is prevalent amongst them, and the time is more than ripe for organization. The organization of these men as part of or affiliated with U.F.A., must be far-reaching for beneficial result to all concerned. For instance, the fishermen on the average only get five cents per pound for his fish, while the farmers have to pay from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound. The balance from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the price going to the expensive useless middle man, and as the fishing industry is only in its infancy, as far as the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are concerned, an effect should be made now, to secure this business for the real producer, before it is entirely confiscated by the big fishing concerns. Furthermore in the northern districts where we are far removed from the railroads, the development of the farms is dependent to a great extent upon the revenue secured by the farmers from the winter fishing, and if this revenue is cut off, as I believe it has been to a great extent in the Lesser Slave district last summer, by the action of some large companies in importing fishermen, and discriminating against the local farmer-fishermen, the development of the northern country will be retarded in some districts for many years.

We have succeeded in getting 90 per cent of the fishermen in this organization, and I am certain that if an intelligent effort was made that a major portion of the fishermen in the north country could be united and brought into your organization.

I have attempted to get into communication with the fishermen of other districts, but have not had much success, as was to be expected by the limited means of publicity at my disposal. If this proposition meets with your approval you could do great service to the cause of working-class organization by giving it publicity in your official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide. If required, I could submit further facts and arguments for your consideration.—Allan MacDonald, Beaver Crossing.

The Ukrainian Settler

I thank you for the circulars sent on to my address, and in particular for the one showing the taxes paid by the farmers in the form of custom duties, etc., on all articles by us. I am making good use of it amongst my neighbors, Ukrainian settlers, whom it is difficult to get organized. They are here, settled in a solid colony and generally 10 per cent of them belong to any organization whatever. They number in this province to nearly 60,000, it is said, and it would be worth while to start some movement amongst them in this direction. Somebody must give the initiative. The work is difficult, but by a carefully arranged plan of campaign we could get them into the U.F.A.

The one thing necessary to start with is to make Ukrainian periodicals interested in the movement. Kindly send them your above-mentioned circulars about the taxes with the request to the editors that they make Ukrainian translation of same and publish in the interest of their readers, the Ukrainian farmers.

The next step will be to arrange the plan of campaign. During the winter

of 1917 I started to organize them and got six locals ready but as I was not experienced in such work on one side, and there were not sufficient persons who could conduct activity in these locals, besides other obstacles, the whole went to nothing. I committed the mistake to make for the organization a different constitution than the U.F.A.; lack of funds, lack of advice, inefficiency, soon caused my three months' work to fall to pieces, for which I am very sorry, as I would like every farmer of my nationality to belong to farmers' organizations and co-operate for the betterment of all farmers as a class. As it is now, they, by their ignorance, undiscern the organized farmers of English-speaking communities. The middle-man prosper amongst them as nowhere else, the mail-order houses get their best customers out of them, the Jewish traders, the best opportunity to suck them out, the collection agencies, wild-cat companies, etc., the best ground to operate on, whilst their progress is retarded and, in consequence the country suffers. There are no purebred cattle or good horses amongst them, no fairs or agricultural exhibitions, nothing of that kind as one sees and finds among organized and more advanced farmers.

The Ukrainians are good workers, loyal citizens. They proved it by giving about 30,000 soldiers for the C.E.P. They will make good Canadians too, and sociable farmers, if we could only get them into the U.F.A. They are anxious to learn the lessons, but let us have the method by which to teach them.

Could not your organization help in some way? By bearing the expenses of organizer, by sending speakers? By preparing the necessary literature in Ukrainian? The war is over, I think there should be no bad feeling on either side as the interests of all farmers, irrespective of nationality, are identical. I am sure you are of the same opinion.

If we could organize Ukrainians, then we could organize all the province as we could then appeal to the ambition of the rest, that when even the indifferent, timid and slow Ukrainians get organized, everybody else should.

I hope to live long enough to see the farmers of the whole of North America organized, then no great war of kaisers, czars and kings will be possible, no Bolsheviks, no reprisals, no tariffs or commercial combines.—D. Pryshash, Vegreville.

U.F.A. Briefs

Livestock to the value of \$104,530 has been shipped to the U.G.G. Edmonton from the Biggar district. This does not include private shipments. The Elevator local saw the necessity that existed for co-operation in this matter, so that a number of small shipments could be combined, and accordingly appointed a U.F.A. member to take charge of this important business.

At a meeting of the Lawndale local, January 13, R. T. Summers was elected president and S. A. Pavlen, secretary. Five new members were enrolled. The secretary looks for an improved membership this year.

It is with deep regret Central learns of the death of F. D. Johnstone, secretary of the Lums local since 1916, also of the death of H. J. MacLennan, secretary of Clivedale local, both of whom succumbed to the Influenza.

The last meeting of the Ohio local, on account of the influenza, was a board meeting only. The annual meeting will be held later.

At the annual meeting of the Rockdale local the members decided to pay a Life Membership fee for the secretary, H. North Brown, as a reward for services rendered to the local during the past year. The membership is steadily increasing in the local, and the secretary reports that for the coming year the prospects for a good increase in membership are practically assured.

Manitoba Grain Growers

ANNUAL REPORT

published twice yearly by the Manitoba Grain Growers Association

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba

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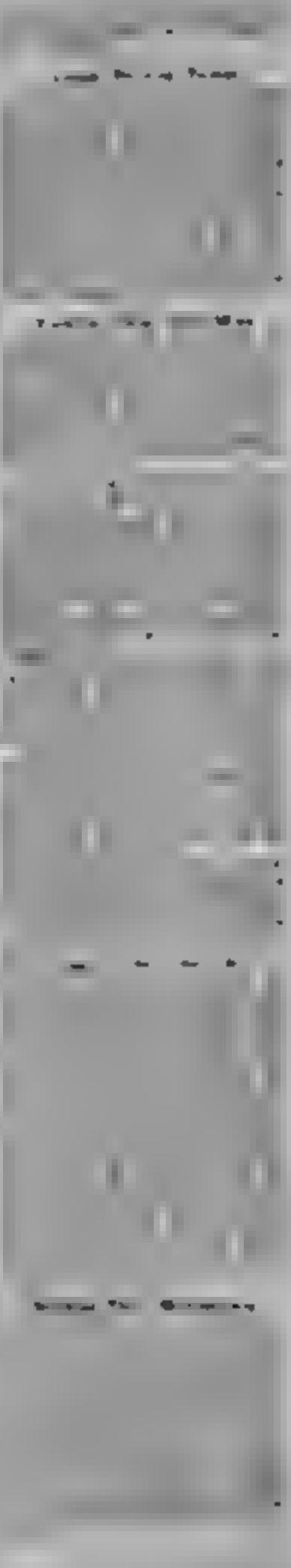
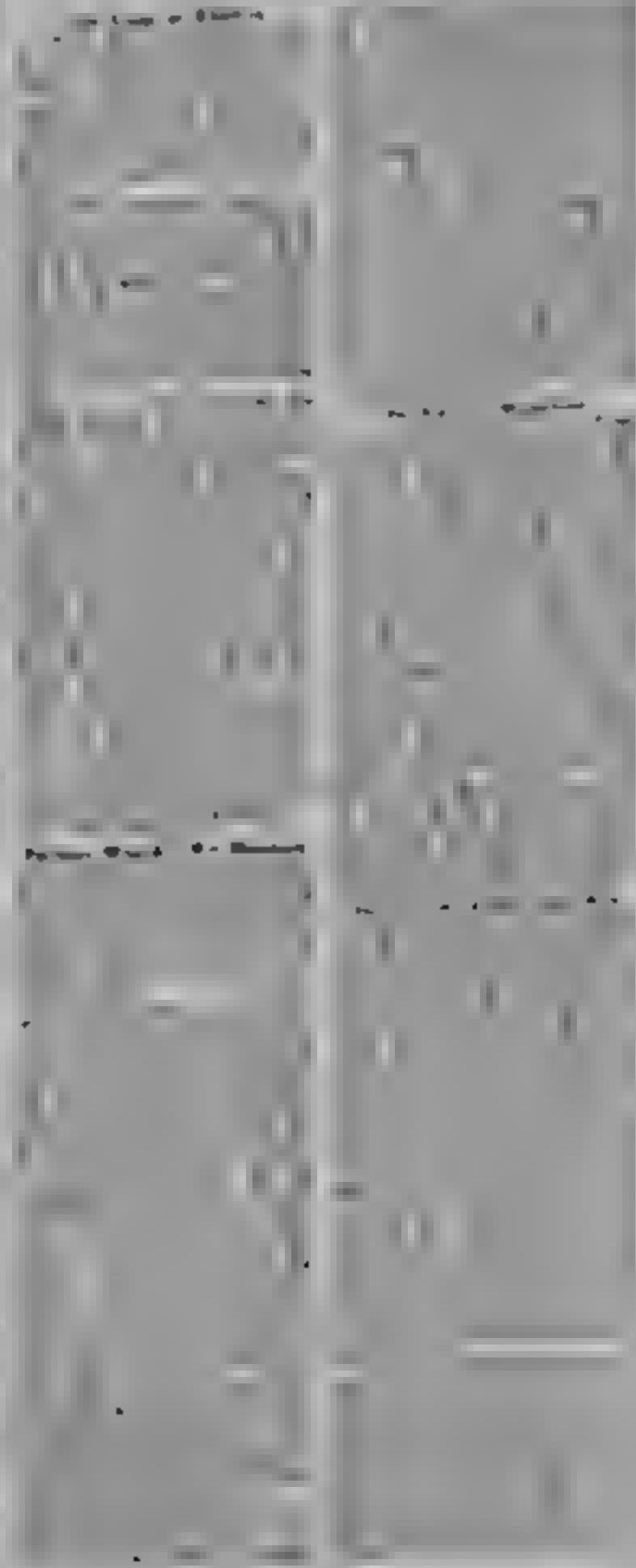
Volume 10
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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

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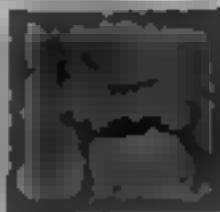
Clydesdale Sires

by time indicated. As a two-year
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The cover of the 1992 Poultry Book is shown. It features a large, detailed illustration of a rooster on the left, facing right. To its right is a smaller illustration of a hen. The title '1992 Poultry Book' is written in large, bold, serif capital letters. Above the title, the word 'THE' is in a smaller serif font. Below the title, the word 'Poultry' is in a larger, bold, sans-serif font. To the right of the title, the word 'Success' is in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font. Below 'Success', the words 'with the series' are in a smaller, regular, sans-serif font. The background of the cover is a light, textured gray.

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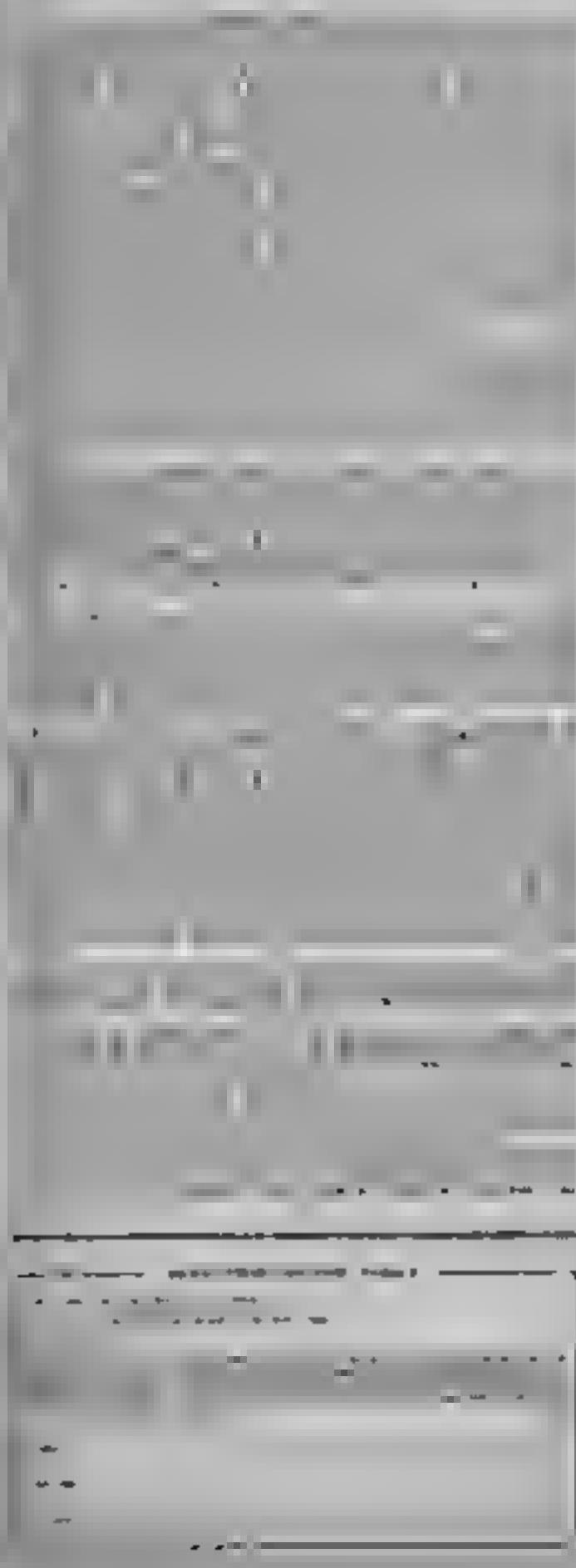
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whole of the country will be covered with
these trees, and the country will be
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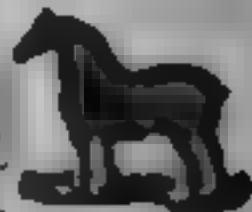
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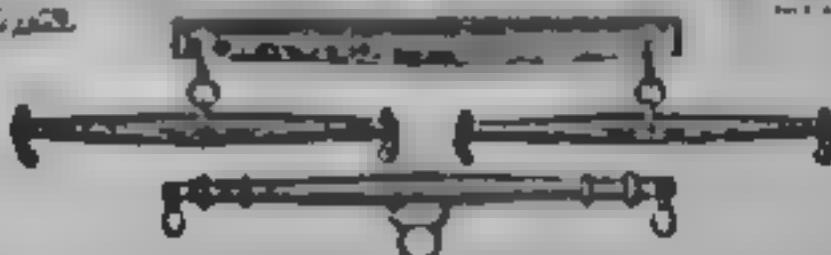
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7. Please answer the questions in
the following order:
a. What is your age?
b. Do you have children?
c. Do you have a job?
d. Do you have a car?
e. Do you have a house?
f. Do you have a pet?
g. Do you have a job?
h. Do you have a car?
i. Do you have a house?
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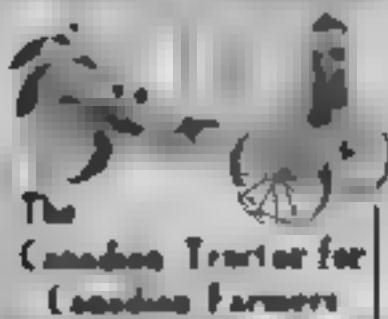
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The round 17 mill top co-

Twenty
and a
They
and
sleekly

about
slugs of
wonder
winked

the packed. A shallow trench might stand between them and annihilation, or their weight to it to link up their holes.

Wally and Bob labored with the others of their platoon. They were now talking louder and more fully drunk with courage.

With courage
object that
in the knapsack

reactions are
about at the
night seems to
of catching a
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Five thousand pounds Danish Bladetrop Mangel, similar to the Danish government five years ago. The seed has been grown from selected roots every year since. Also a small amount of Giant Half-Sugar White Mangel Seed, and about 1,000 pounds of Magenta Bosum Purple Top Swede Turnip Seed for Prices. In order to introduce the new varieties, I will make special offers to Farmers.

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STEVESTON, B.C.

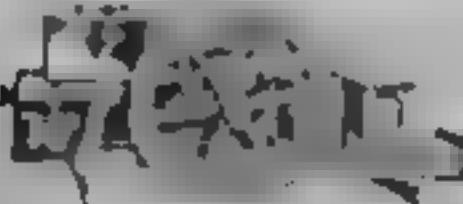
We Can Supply Seed Oats

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20 bushels and the bagfull

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DEPENDABILITY is the keynote of the Alpha. It RUNS when you want it to—chugs away all day and you never need to think about it. It's always reliable, always ready.

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TRACTOR PLOWS



THE J. I. CASE TRACTOR PLOW is the result of a long and careful study of the needs of the farmer. In the design of this plow the experience gained in over 40 years of specialized plow building is shown.

It is a heavy-duty plow, built to stand up under the most severe conditions of use.

Handles easily from tractor seat. Has ample sturdy power-hitch. Plow bottoms

An implement that will give service from the first day. This plow uses the

See the local J. I. Case dealer. If you do not know him, write—

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS

60 WEST WATER ST. RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.

Telephone: RACINE 2-2222

Agents in all principal cities of the United States and Canada

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Lawson's
100% Fresh Air Products

What Should an Engine Weigh?

Cushman Light Weight Engine

100 HP. 120 HP. 150 HP. 175 HP.

220 HP. 250 HP. 275 HP.

300 HP. 325 HP. 350 HP.

375 HP. 400 HP. 425 HP.

450 HP. 475 HP. 500 HP.

525 HP. 550 HP. 575 HP.

600 HP. 625 HP. 650 HP.

675 HP. 700 HP. 725 HP.

750 HP. 775 HP. 800 HP.

775 HP. 800 HP. 825 HP.

825 HP. 850 HP. 875 HP.

875 HP. 900 HP. 925 HP.

925 HP. 950 HP. 975 HP.

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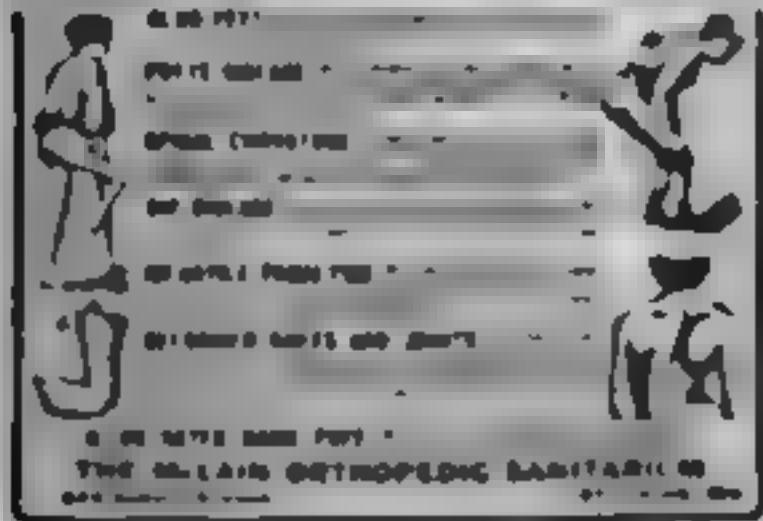
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Bread Making

bread making may
be or half and half



Better biscuits
are best made with

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread
and better pastry too"

Patented
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CAMROSE FISH COMPANY

Fresh Water Caught Fish Direct to Consumer
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GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue of 'Pedigree' Garden and
Field Seeds, Seed Potatoes, etc.

PIKE & CO., SEEDSMEN, EDMONTON, ALTA.

**A Place in
Your Home**

A black and white illustration of a fireplace. The fireplace has a decorative screen in front. A small dog is standing to the left of the fireplace. The background shows a dark, possibly wood-paneled wall.

**Repairing of
Watches and Jewelry**

JACKSON BROS

Established 1866
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Farm Women's Clubs

REVIEW

and yet
things of the
world are
not all
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should be.
There are the
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A great
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From a letter to the
Editor of the *Journal*

Second World War

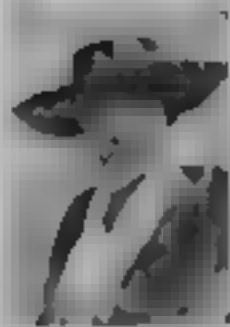
Editorial

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Unselfishness—A Prerequisite

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Young Canada Club

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Inspection DivisionThe Dominion Seed Branch
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FAIRWEATHER'S ANNUAL
FEBRUARY FUR CLEARINGMen's Fur Coats, Ladies' Fur Coats
Fur Sets and Fur Pieces, atSTILL GREATER DISCOUNTS

The mild weather right through to the end of January leaves our stocks in much better condition than usual. We can therefore offer you a wider choice and earlier. This is to your advantage if you are contemplating a fur purchase earlier in the year. We are offering you a wide range of styles and types of furs. Fairweather garments are guaranteed and are shipped to you express charges prepaid the same day your order is received.

When You Come to the Bonspiel--

to our Bonspiel, the Fairweather girls are there to help you find the right fur to complement your outfit. There is a wide range of styles and types of high grade Fairweather Furs. Come early while assortments are at their best.

LADIES' FUR COATS

LADIES' FUR COATS	
FAIRWEATHER'S CANADIAN WOLFSKIN COAT	
Black Fox	112.50
FAIRWEATHER'S BEAVER BANCOAT COAT	
Black Fox	112.50
FAIRWEATHER'S BEAVER COAT	
Black Fox	168.75
FAIRWEATHER'S BEAVER COAT, DARK, BUCKSKIN LINED CANADIAN WOLFSKIN	
Black Fox	131.25
FAIRWEATHER'S BEAVER BANCOAT COAT	
Black Fox	112.50
FAIRWEATHER'S SOUTH AMERICAN BEAVER COAT	
Black Fox	108.75

LADIES' FUR SETS

LADIES' FUR SETS	
FAIRWEATHER'S CANADIAN WOLF SET	
Black Fox	112.50
FAIRWEATHER'S BROWN WOLF SET	
Black Fox	16.25
OLIVE BANCOAT SET	
Black Fox	29.75
FAIRWEATHER'S BROWN CANADIAN RACCOON AND FOX SET	
Black Fox	56.25
BLACK FOX SET	
Black Fox	52.50
FAIRWEATHER'S CANADIAN FOX SET	
Black Fox	58.75

MEN'S FUR COATS

MEN'S FUR COATS	
FAIRWEATHER'S CANADIAN BEAVER COAT	
Black Fox	72.00
FAIRWEATHER'S BEAVER COAT	
Black Fox	63.75
FAIRWEATHER'S BANCOAT COAT	
Black Fox	69.50

FAIRWEATHER & CO., LIMITED
297 PORTAGE AVENUE WINNIPEG

Local supplies
and defined by
N.D.R. by par-
tial contributions with the Good
Wills, Canadian Department of
the Winnipeg Advertisers.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers, Limited, Winnipeg.

OATS—There has been a firmer tone to the western grain markets this week. At times it looked as though there might be some sharp advances, but any small surges have been met with considerable selling pressure. The strength has been chiefly in the American cash corn which has been in good demand since the United States government has again fixed the price for pork at \$17.50. There has not developed any outside demand for our oats. There is a limited demand for domestic requirements, which has had the effect of narrowing spreads for cash oats.

BAILEY—continues to follow wheat grain and shows a gain of 1¢ cents since a week ago.

FLAX is 2¢ cents lower than a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	January	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Oats	37	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
May	314	361	314	304	36	36	364	36	36	36	36	36
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	778	801	811	811	804	804	814	814	814	814	814	814
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	3604	362	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS STOCKS

Movement of grain is heavier terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, January 28, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Received during week	Shipped during week	Now in stocks
Winnipeg	Wheat	7,479	502,264	
—	Oats	47,626	45,278	976,541
—	Barley	18,440	6,733	111,261
—	Flax	—	—	794
—	Corn	1,166	—	1,166
Moose Jaw	Wheat	86,610	21,252	1,132,086
—	Oats	2,662	8,000	60,826
—	Barley	2,662	—	61,880
—	Flax	—	—	687
—	Rye	—	—	1,763
—	Corn	4,372	—	4,372

THE BEEF TRADE

Minneapolis, January 26, 1919.

OATS—Demand better, No. 3 white, May price to 2 cents under, No. 3 white closed \$8.54 to 85 cents; No. 4 white oats at 45 to 50 cents.

RYE—Steady with fair demand. No. 3 rye closed at \$1.53.

BAILEY—Most sales at unchanged prices, some at 1 cent advance. Demand fair. Prices closed at 78 to 82 cents.

FLAXSEED—Demand good; No. 1 spot and to arrive, May price to 2 cents under. No. 1 seed closed at \$8.11 to \$8.22, to spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

Set Price for Hogs

The American government has set the price of hogs at \$17.50 for the month of February, the same as existed for January.

CHICAGO

Chicago, January 30, 1919.

Hogs: receipts 10,000; generally steady; better grade with weight favored; bulk sales \$13.35 to \$17.65; butchers, \$13.50 to \$17.75.

Cattle: receipts, 9,000; quiet and generally steady at all classes. **BAILEY**, feeders, medium, choice and prime, \$12.85 to \$20.00; common and medium, \$9.50 to \$11.50; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$6.65 to \$14.50; carvers and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.00; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$10.50 to \$11.50; inferior common and medium, \$7.75 to \$10.50.

Sheep market steady to 25 cents lower.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, January 31, 1919.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, 34, Bomber, for the week ending, January 31, 1919, were as follows:

Cattle, 3,537; hogs, 7,260; sheep and lambs, 68; calves, 45.

Owing to the moderate receipts of cattle, we have been able to maintain last week's prices pretty well, with the exception of prices on all the stuff. Butcher cows and heifers are at least \$1.00 off and carver and carmer cows are \$1.50 off, and at time of writing there are some 400 odd cows in the yards that have been here over 48 hours and are not sold. Best weight steers, weighing from 1,300 pounds up, are still selling at from 11 cents to 12 cents per pound, with a few extra choice steers, bringing as high as \$13.50 and \$14.00.

The demand for choice veal calves continues good, and these are selling very

high from 8 to 10 cents per pound according to quality.

The hog market took another dip of 25 cents this morning, making select \$15.00, and it is very hard to say just what the market is going to do. Practically no Eastern orders are coming forward and the west upturns on the Eastern markets, coupled with the fact that we have only to depend on local packers and butchers, would make it look as though there will be no higher prices for some considerable time unless something unforeseen happens.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Butcher Hogs

Extra choice steers	\$13.00 to \$14.00
Choice heavy steers	15.50 to 15.75
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 11.25
Fair to medium steers	9.00 to 9.75
Common to fair steers	7.00 to 8.75
Choice fat hogs	9.00 to 10.00
Good to choice hogs	8.00 to 8.60
Fair to good hogs	7.00 to 8.00
Common to fair hogs	5.00 to 6.00
Good to choice pigs	6.00 to 6.50
Fair to good pigs	5.00 to 5.50
Common to fair pigs	4.00 to 4.50
Good to choice lambs	6.00 to 6.50
Fair to good lambs	5.00 to 5.50
Common to fair lambs	4.00 to 4.50
Good to choice calves	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good calves	4.00 to 4.50
Common to fair calves	3.00 to 3.50
Good to choice pigs	6.00 to 6.50
Fair to good pigs	5.00 to 5.50
Common to fair pigs	4.00 to 4.50
Good to choice hams	8.00 to 8.50
Fair to good hams	7.00 to 7.50
Common to fair hams	6.00 to 6.50
Good to choice bacon	7.00 to 7.50
Fair to good bacon	6.00 to 6.50
Common to fair bacon	5.00 to 5.50

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good col- dried feeders	\$8.50 to \$10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 9.00
Fair milkers and springers	5.00 to 10.00
Fair milkers and springers	5.00 to 6.00
Hogs	
selects, fat and watered	\$15.00
Straight heavies	\$10.75 to 14.00
Light hogs	7.00 to 10.00
Swines	9.00 to 11.00
Stags	7.00 to 9.00
Boars	8.00 to 9.00

BAILEY

Calgary, January 31, 1919.

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows:

Horses, 576; cattle, 1,917; sheep, 2,548; hogs, 1,701.

With only moderate receipts of cattle, and very few good ones at that, the market although slow was not off so much as the prices obtained would indicate. Fourteen cents was about the best price obtainable on the class of stuff offered, but we believe real \$10.00 HUI would have sold stronger.

We quote choice heavy fat steers showing quality as \$13 to \$14.50; medium to good, \$11 to \$12.50 and heavy feeders, carrying a little flesh from \$9.50 to \$11. Cows and heifers were somewhat lower \$9.50 to \$10.50 making the majority of the good ones, with \$8.00 to \$8.50 for medium, and common killers \$7.00 to \$8.00; carvers and cutters were very dray and sold nearly a dollar lower, the demand for these being very limited, and from \$4.50 to \$6.00 was the best offered. Fair bulls were on sale, \$6.00 to \$7.50 being the prevailing price.

Stockers, especially steers, continued to sell well and although the demand was not so brisk as the preceding week, prices were pretty well maintained. Two-year-old steers from \$6.50 to 1,600 pounds, heifers from \$4.00 to \$10.00 and yearling steers \$8.00 to \$9.25. Stocker cows and heifers were realizing \$7.00 to \$8.25, and calves \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$10.00. Hogs held steady at last week's prices, each load selling on its individual merits. Extra choice hogs brought \$18.50, with souls containing a heavier percentage of roughs and lights from 25 to 30 cents lower, and the majority of the packers were not very enthusiastic buyers at these prices. We wish to call to the attention of incoming shippers that there is no embargo on hogs to the Calgary yards, the only restriction being the refusal of the authorities to allow light feeding hogs to be sold from the Calgary yards for country feeding. Light hogs selling 25 cents lower.

Top prices on hogs a year ago, \$19. Sheep receipts light, we quote \$19 to \$20.50 per head.

These do not look to be any immediate prospects of higher prices on hogs, but we cannot advise sending hogs into the market in a lighter unfinished condition, as the packers are discriminating heavily.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Jan. 31.

As Feb. 1, indicates.

Date	Weight	FWD		3 CWT		3 CWT		OATS		BAILEY		FLAX		RYE	
		2 CWT	3 CWT	Ex. Fwd	1 CWT	2 CWT	3 CWT	Ex. Fwd	1 CWT	2 CWT	3 CWT	Ex. Fwd	1 CWT	2 CWT	3 CWT
Jan. 27	186	48	574	68	57	584	701	714	651	660	668	724	731	738	745
28	—	641	688	693	525	526	527	706	724	61	603	261	267	273	280
29	—	642	671	671	526	527	527	707	725	61	604	262	268	274	281
30	—	643	672	671	526	527	527	708	726	61	605	263	269	275	282
31	186	65	585	98	575	585	709	727	62	616	264	271	278	285	292
Feb.	—	65	585	98	575	585	710	728	62	616	265	272	279	286	293
March	—	186	65	585	98	575	585	711	729	62	616	266	273	280	287
Year	avg.	186	65	585	98	575	585	712	729	62	616	267	274	281	288
Year	min.	172	56	561	814	585	584	712	729	54	536	261	268	275	282
Year	max.	192	76	661	862	510	510	712	729	63	626	271	278	285	292

Bonspiel Visitors

Portage and Main

A Turner Tractor will be on exhibition at the corner of Main and Portage. Three minutes from the Union Depot. Come with the prints of the other machines fixed in your mind and then see how the Turner will prove its value.

Our offices are right near the northeast corner where our machine will be displayed. No trouble to make any explanation.

The Turner Tractor Sales Co.

198 Portage Ave. E.

WINNIPEG, Man.



Live Poultry Wanted

WATCH OUR WEEKLY PRICES

and ship your poultry to us. Our demand for Live Poultry will be greatest for all the year around. We advise farmers who have not shipped to us yet to make a trial shipment and they will get satisfactory results.

Note.—We proxy crates to any parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:

Chicks, Fat Hens, 5 lbs. or over, \$1.00

POULTRY

LONGSPINE'S CHAMPION WHITE WYANDOTTE—Selling ten good cockerels, hens and pullets. Been breeding white Wyandottes for 22 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cockerels, \$1.00. Few good white Buff Orpington cockerels. John C. Longspine, 11823 11th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 5-2

POULTRY—SUPPLIES—LPG. BANDS, ALUMINUM, \$1.00; 14-gauge colored spiral, \$1.00; 100 shipping crates, one bird, 40c; two birds, 50c; six boxes, 15 cents; \$2.00 doz.; 20, \$2.00; thermometer, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogues from Brett Mfg. Co., Winslow. 5-1

FREE—SEND FOR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED catalogues of poultry supplies. Write for prices, delivered free, stations or "100 Proof" laboratories and brooders. "Inland" breeders and blue-flous, sickles, all-breed "Colony" answer. Southern Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 5-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18.50 lbs., \$5.00; hens, 12 lbs., \$1.00; brood from first prize-winner, 1918 Edmonton show. Toulouse ganders from first prize-winner, \$3.00. Pure-bred Barred Rock cockerels, "Brony Boy" strain, \$3.00; April hatched. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Totland, Alta. 5-2

UNRELATED SINGLE COMB RED BREEDING gos, soft-shelled and three young hens. \$1.00. Barred Rock hens, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.00. Single Comb Rock cockerels, \$1.00. Rooster, pullets, \$5.00; ducks, \$4.00. Poultry stock that has been prize winners at Brandon winter fair for eight years. W. J. Sanders & Son, Bitterroot, Man. 5-2

"GET THE HABIT"—BREEDING FROM BREED to her Ross and Hazel Comb Blood Island Red. From imported first prize 1918. Cockerels, \$4.00; \$7.00 and \$10.00 each. Shipping orders for eggs in season, \$1.00 per setting of 15. Mrs. J. Davis, Hazelton, Man. 5-2

BEAUTIES—BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$4.00; \$5.00. Polled or young hens, \$2.25. Rose Comb R. I. Red cockerels, Guiney strain, \$2.25; \$4.00. Special, \$5.00. Minnesota Bronze turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$5.00. Purple Sheld. Fowl, Crandall, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, six, roosters and pullets, \$1.00; well developed birds. No strain. \$1.00 and \$7.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William L. Chapel, McLean, Man. 5-2

PRIZE-WINNING BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Holding silver eggs. Purchased White Wyandottes and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50 each from good breeders. R. R. Hindmarch, Wapella, Sask. 5-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, bred from prize-winning stock at Region; also Barred Rock, pure, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Quality and satisfaction our motto. A. B. La Rose, Tivon, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, six, two cocks and eight, brood and developed; pullets now laying. Also excellent White Leghorn cockerels. W. E. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—PURE TOULOUSE GANDERS, six, six brood, \$5.00; one, four months old, price strain, \$6.00. Pure Buff Orpington pullets, some laying, \$2.25. R. H. Nicholson, Katerloo, Sask. 5-2

A FEW HIGH-SCORING S. C. BLACK MINI-MAHOGANY to 100, 100% up. Could break a few setting eggs from Black Minorca, Red Sussex and Rhode Island Wiltens. \$5.00 per 15. E. G. Black, Gulf Lake, Sask. 5-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, REGAL strain, six birds of prize-winning stock, \$2.25 each; over three, \$2.50 each. Young hens and April hatched pullets, specially selected layers. \$1.75. John Lantier, Swan Lake, Man. 5-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, brood from best winter-laying strain, very large, dark red, all selected, \$1.00 each. Barratt Bros., Elm Creek, Man. 5-2

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FOR SALE—PLUR. BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, four, after winter, six specimens, \$1.00 each; \$2.00 pair. Joseph G. Packer, Nibley, Alta. 5-2

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SELLING—PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels, \$4.00. Pure-bred Boston Red turkeys, \$4.00; one imported tom, three years old, \$7.00. Alma Johnson, Swan Lake, Man. 5-2

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SHADE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from trap-tested, feed-to-lay stock, \$2.00 each. G. W. Swanson, Morden, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—HARDIN 280-GO-200 STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes; imported strain. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 5-2

POULTRY—continued

BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, first-class stock, \$1.00 each. J. T. Barratt & Son, Winkler, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hens and Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$3.00. R. E. Stevens, Morden, Man. 5-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SOME OF OUR best, high grade, \$3.00; \$4.00. Florence Graham, Morden, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$4.00 each. Wallace Souter, Box 43, Morden, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—THREE GEESE AND ONE GAN-der, Tealstone, \$15 taken, lab. Cherry, Alta. T. W. Sorenson. 5-2

BEST—BEAUTIFULLY BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 each. Norval Horner, Caledon, Man. 5-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, first imported stock, \$4.00 each. R. E. Jones, Brudenell, Alta. 5-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, April hatched, three dollars. J. W. Rose, Markin, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. H. Quine, Box 99, Dauphin, Man. 5-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY HATCHED, \$1.75 each. W. C. Davis, Box 181, Springfield, Sask. 5-2

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. J. J. Thompson, Carberry, Man. 5-2

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each; two or more, \$2.00. Edward Wood, F. K. Koenig, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB LEGHORN LEG-hens, cockerels, health, well-trained, \$2.00; \$3.00. S. V. Cason, Winkler, Man. 5-2

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each; John Olsen, Dauphin, Man. 5-2

ROSE COMB B. L. RED COCKERELS, Hairy birds, with color, \$3.00 to \$5.00. W. Baillie, Willow, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, pure-bred, May hatched, \$3.00 each. H. G. Smith, Ninette, Man. 5-2

BELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched; one strain. Winkler, Man. 5-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS, \$2.50; \$3.00; \$3.50 each. Mrs. A. Tamblyn, Constance D-3 Farm, Didsbury, Sask. 5-2

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM prize-winning stock, price \$5.00. Albert Hestadell, Morden, Man. 5-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BLOWN TWO for \$7.00; only birds; well marked; from prize winners. J. Horner, Box 22, Morden, Man. 5-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$8.00. Wellington Hand Estate, Roland, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED PRIZE-WINNING BARRED Rock, laying strain. Cockerels, \$5.00 and up. F. N. Davis, Gowan, Sask. 5-2

CHOICE WELL-MARKED BARRED ROCK cockerels, breeding strain, \$3.00; two, \$3.50. J. E. Abbott, Chatsworth, Man. 5-2

WANTED—TWO GEESE AND ONE GANDER, pure-bred and tame. Also Plymouth Rock pullets. Gordon Finch, Havelock, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at \$3.00 each. Apply to J. E. Purdy, Belmont, Sask. 5-2

THOROUGHBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, ordinary specimens. Royal strain, \$1.50 and full each. Z. Bertram, Elkhorn, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Mrs. J. S. Palmer, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Palmer, Box 10, Morden, Man. 5-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE MARTIN STRAIN, A few nice cockerels, \$2.00; \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. John H. Price, Morden, Man. 5-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Hens, \$2.00. Claude E. Thompson, Box 45, Pleasant, Sask. 5-2

ROSE COMB SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, April hatched, \$3.50; pair, \$6.50. Miss Sophie, Durval, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—PURCHASED WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels. Mrs. S. J. Fisher, Major, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Farrow Ranch, Morden, Man. 5-2

GUINKE FOWL, \$2.00 PAIR. W. H. Johnson, Crows, Alberta. 5-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. J. W. Kennedy, Salmo, B.C. 5-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00 EACH. H. F. Hansen, Dauphin, Man. 5-2

WANTED—24 RHODE ISLAND REDS, K. C. pullets or hens. Box 123, Morden, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—PREMIUM FLAX, HINTON, Caribou, Sask. 5-2

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SEED GRAIN

SELLING—RITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED, ready for sowing. The best crop comes as new land at \$2.50 per bushel, bags included. Same location guaranteed. As we say, the grand champion for Manitoba in 1918, also 3rd at the International World's Fair at Kansas for our wheat. Ritchener Bros., McCreary, Manitoba. 5-2

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED STRICTLY CLEAN seed, oats, regenerated. Bader, grown, three years in succession on location; germination test 100%. Price \$1.00 per bushel or small quantities. Write for prices on railroad lots. Apply to L. J. Livingston, Breslau, Sask. 5-2

SEED OATS—RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF Winsor. Wanted, in railroad lots, clean seed, germinating 85 to 90%, clear of noxious weeds. Seed sample and price to Bader, Sask. 5-2

RITCHENER WHEAT—22 BUSHELS AV. 84.00 per bushel. Colour, tan or yellow. Red Ripe wheat, one bushel, \$1.00. Seed, dried, from Sanger Wheeler, 2nd spring. G. B. Cunne, Niagara, Ont. 5-2

SEED GRAIN (continued)

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ORG. STRONG TESTED SEED, SOLD UNDER clearly defined brands. Every bag tagged with name and germination. Coming in quantities. Bona McFayden Seed Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 5-2

WANTED—4,000 BUSHELS FEED OATS, 2,000 bushels good, clean, clear of noxious weeds, strong germination. Bader preferred. Seed sample and price. Major Grain Growers, Minto, Sask. 5-2

ALFALFA—PRAIRIE AND GRAIN HAY GIVE better results when fed with stone alfalfa. Write for delivered prices. Immediate shipment. Farm Products Limited, 224 Sherbrooke, Leaside, Ontario. 5-2

SELLING—SEED, 500 BUSHELS GARTON'S 88 straw-hay variety, \$1.30; 800 Mowey barley, \$1.30; 200 full rye at \$2.00; 100 spring rye, \$2.00. Good clean grain. Sage extra. Ed. Goodwin, Swan Lake, Man. 5-2

FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS MENSURY BARLEY, 81.25 per bushel. Spring rye, \$2.25 per bushel. Lab. McConnell. Prices for 10 bushels or more. Prairie or rye. Apply. Alberta, McConnell, Man. 5-2

SEED OATS—1,000 BUSHELS VICTORY, from registered seed, government test 90%. 1,000 bushels. Abundance from McConnell's seed, test 90%. Price \$1.25 per bushel. Bona McFayden, Winslow, Man. 5-2

SELLING—PUR. MENSURY REED BARLEY, registered absolutely free from noxious weeds. Also Durum, one bushel extra quality. Viewfield Farm, Oak Street, Man., or 923 Grosvenor Ave., Winnipeg. 5-2

SELLING—400 BUSHELS REED OATS, TESTED at M.A.C., germination high; will make good seed. \$1.00 per bushel; sacks extra. W. W. Playfair, Baling. 5-2

SELLING—PUR. MENSURY REED BARLEY, registered absolutely free from noxious weeds. Also Durum, one bushel extra quality. Viewfield Farm, Oak Street, Man., or 923 Grosvenor Ave., Winnipeg. 5-2

MIXED SEED TIMOTHY AND ALBUKE, suitable for hay or pasture. Price \$2.00 per bushel. 40 acres included. Kootenay District Cooperative Clover Seed Growers Assn., Osterville, Ont. 5-2

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KITCHENER WHEAT, SELECTED THREE years, \$1.25 bushel; Norway oats, \$0.20 bushel; Queen oats, \$0.10 bushel. Several unsprayed seed oats. J. W. Bratton, Moose Jaw, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, SEIGER AND Golden Rain, \$1.00 per bushel. Barley, \$1.25. Small or large quantities. Samples 10 cents. Emile Cattellier, Dauphin, Man. 5-2

SELLING—ONE CARLOAD SEED OATS, PRICE \$2.00, cleaned, Lab. Robson, Man. Also small quantity special see sample on request. T. S. King. 5-2

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SELLING—MAQUIS WHEAT FROM REGIS-tered seed, hard barley, seed oats and timothy seed. H. A. Malvern, Inglewood, Alta. 5-2

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